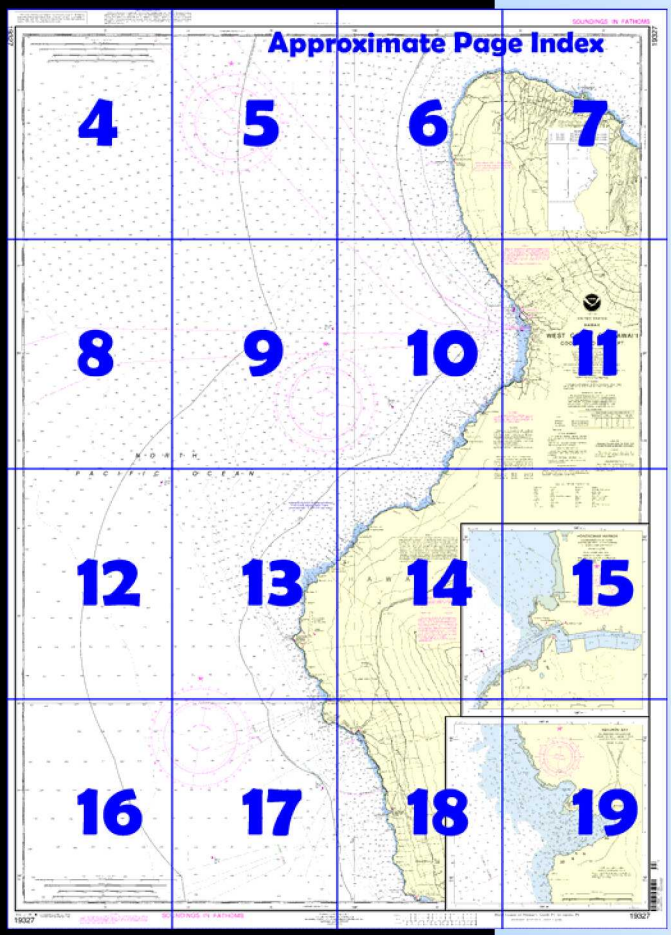
BookletChart™

West Coast of Hawaii – Cook Pt. to Upolu Pt.

(NOAA Chart 19327)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

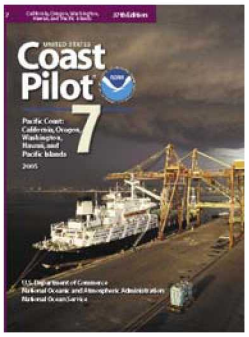
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(100) **Kauhola Point Light** (20°14.8'N., 155°46.3'W.), 116 feet above the water, is shown from an 86-foot white cylindrical concrete tower on the low point 5 miles E of Upolu Point. A dangerous reef, usually marked by breakers, extends 0.3 mile from Kauhola Point; passing vessels should give the point a berth of 2 miles.

(101) Local vessels sometimes anchor in **Keawaeli Bay,** on the W side of Kauhola Point, in depths of about 4 fathoms with the light 0.3 mile distant on bearing 090°. Protection is afforded vessels forced to leave anchorage on the W coast during kona storms. **Kohala Mill,** the principal village in the vicinity, is 1 mile inland from the light; a stack is prominent. Another stack 1.7 miles W, at Union Mill, is also prominent.

(198) **Honokohau Small-Boat Harbor** and **Kawaihae** are the only sheltered harbors along the W coast of Hawaii; all others are smooth during regular NE trades, but are exposed during kona weather. The trade winds draw around Kalae and hold N offshore for about 3 miles, generally causing a rough sea from Kalae to Kauna Point. At Kauna Point, the complexion of the sea changes abruptly, the sea being considerably smoother to the N.

(235) **Keauhou Bay,** 45 miles NW of Kalae, indents the coast 0.3 mile and is 300 yards wide between entrance points. The bay is between two lava flows at the foot of a gentle slope and, though small, is one of the best protected along the Kona coast. **Keauhou Bay Light** (19°33.7'N., 155°57.7'W.), 35 feet above the water, is shown from a 30-foot pole on shore at the head of the bay. A three-color directional light is shown 10 feet below on the same structure; the fixed white sector of the beam marks the centerline of the entrance channel on course **066°.** The channel is also marked by an unlighted range, the rear marker of which is on the same structure as the lights. The **Keauhou** schoolhouse on the highway 1.5 miles inland is fairly prominent from offshore. The bottom is extremely irregular and has many coral heads with depths of 5 to 6 feet over them. A reef extends 100 yards off the N entrance point. By maintaining a lookout for coral heads, boats of 4-foot draft can enter the bay for anchorage. Breakers frequently extend across the mouth of the bay. A 3-ton hoist is on the pier; a launching ramp, fuel, moorings, and a limited amount of water are available. A marine railway can handle craft up to 45 feet.

(243) **Honokohau Small-Boat Harbor,** at the head of **Honokohau Bay,** about 1 mile N of Kaiwi Point, is entered through a marked dredged channel that leads to two basins in the harbor. In 1983, the controlling depths were 13 feet from the bay to the W basin, thence 13 to 15 feet in the W basin, except for lesser depths along the E side, thence 7 feet in the channel along the N side of the harbor, with 6 feet in the E basin. Two boat ramps, a haul-out ramp, and moorings are available in the harbor. A wharfinger is available on weekdays from 0630 to 1730 and can assist in arranging delivery of petroleum products by tank truck.

(244) **Keahole Point,** 57 miles NW of Kalae, is the W extremity of Hawaii Island. **Keahole Point Light** (19°43.7'N., 156°03.6'W.), 43 feet above the water, is shown from a 33-foot white pyramidal concrete tower. An aerobeacon atop the 65-foot control tower, 1.2 miles ENE of Keahole Point Light, is more prominent at night than Keahole Point Light. The point is low and well defined, and consists of black lava with some small vegetation. White patches of sand may be seen between the fingers of the lava. A N current sets past Keahole Point. Frequently there are small tide rips near the point, and 2 miles to the N the rips are violent when the NE trade winds are strong. A berth of 0.5 mile clears the point in deep water. Mariners should not anchor within 1 mile offshore or 500 yards N and 1000 yards S of Keahole Point because of submerged pipelines.

(246) Between **Makolea Point** and **Kawili Point,** 3 and 4 miles N of Keahole Point, shoal water extends about 0.7 mile offshore. The sand and coral bottom is plainly visible. A current sets NE along this coast, and there are tide rips off Makolea Point. Offshore, beyond the 2,000-fathom curve, the current has been observed to set E toward the coast. When a heavy swell is running, breakers extend about 0.5 mile offshore. Strangers should give these points a berth of 1.5 miles. The village of **Mahaiula** is at the head of the unimportant bay between the two points. Between Keahole and Mano Points are several small bays that are rarely used.

(249) **Kiholo Bay,** 11 miles NE of Keahole Point, indents the coast 0.5 mile and is 1 mile wide. The head of the bay is foul, but local vessels have anchored close to the black lava shore on the S side. A SW current, with an average velocity of about 0.5 knot, has been observed in Kiholo Bay. The village of **Kiholo** consists of a few houses in a coconut grove at the head of the bay.

(251) **Kapalaoa** is a village on the S side of a small bight 3.5 miles NE of Kiholo. The bight is foul and can only be used by small boats with local knowledge.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jun. 18/05
Corrected through LNM Jun. 7/05

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 3° from the normal variation have been observed in the vicinity of Kauilii Pt.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on Old Hawaiian Datum)
Hawaii State Grid, zone one, is indicated by dashed ticks at 1,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

STORM WARNINGS
The National Weather Service displays storm warnings at the following approximate locations:
Kailua-Kona, Kona Inn (19°38.6'-156°00.0')
Mahukona (20°11.2'-155°54.2')

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Kulani Cone, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

IPUAA

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID
(based on Old Hawaiian Datum)
Hawaii State Grid, zone one, is indicated by dashed ticks at 1,000 foot intervals. The last three digits are omitted.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 19°53'N
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System (WGS 84) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.059" southward and 9.992" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ——————

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

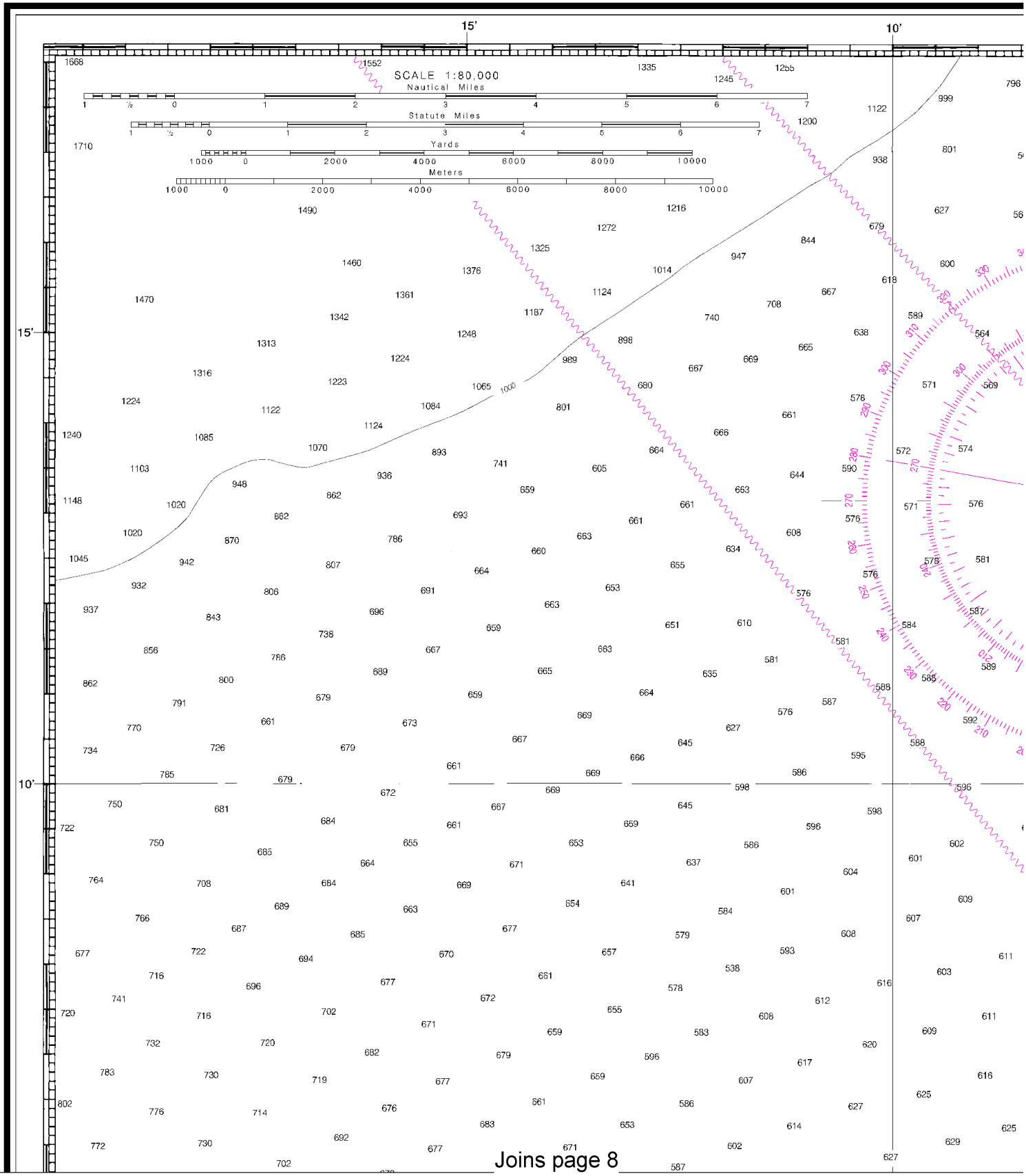
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	Place (Lat/Long)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Mahukona	(20°11'N/155°54'W)	2.1	1.6	0.2	-1.0
Kawaihae	(20°02'N/155°50'W)	2.1	1.6	0.2	----
Kailua Kona	(19°39'N/156°00'W)	2.1	1.6	0.2	-1.0

(Mar 2005)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.



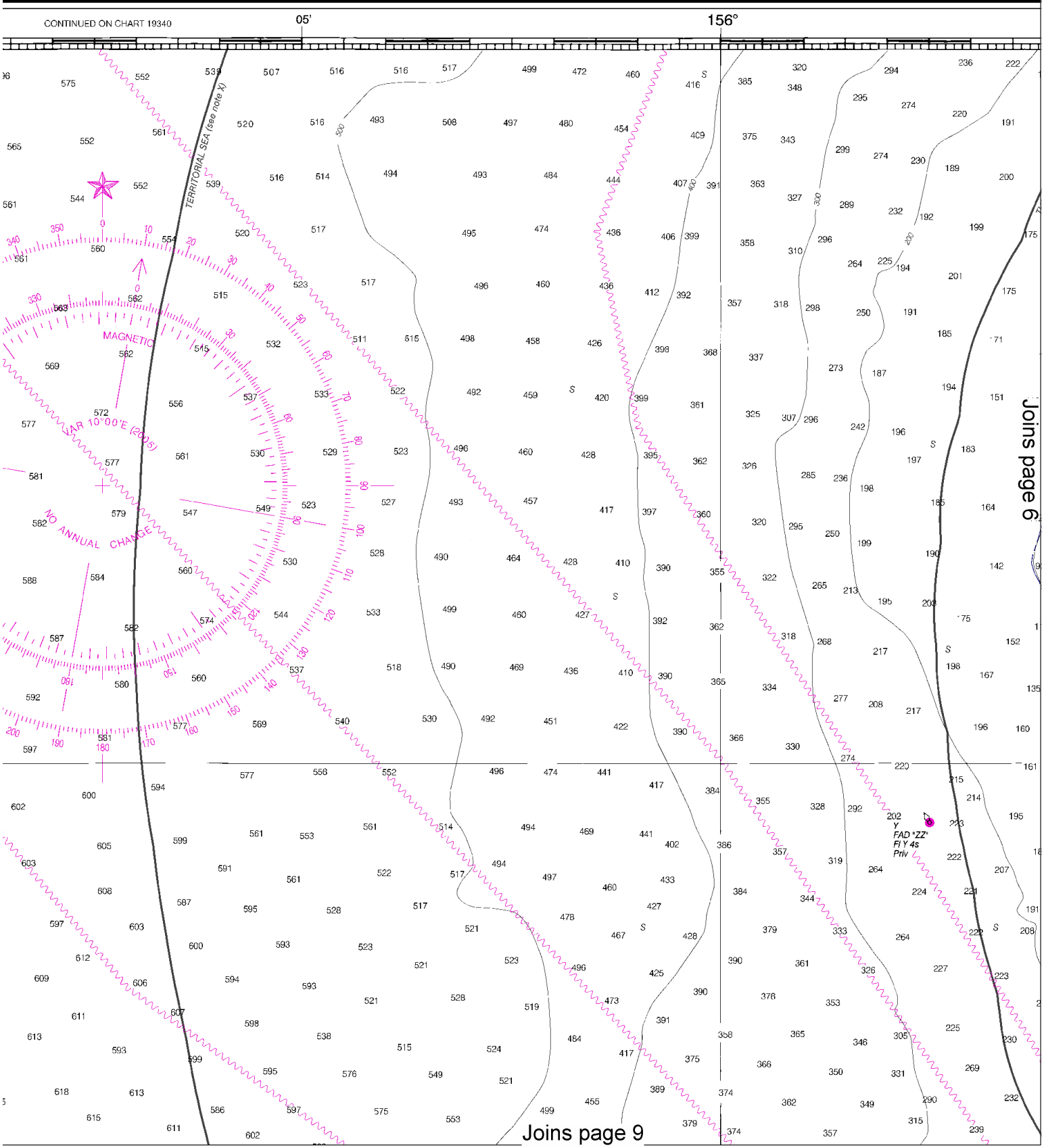
Joins page 8

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

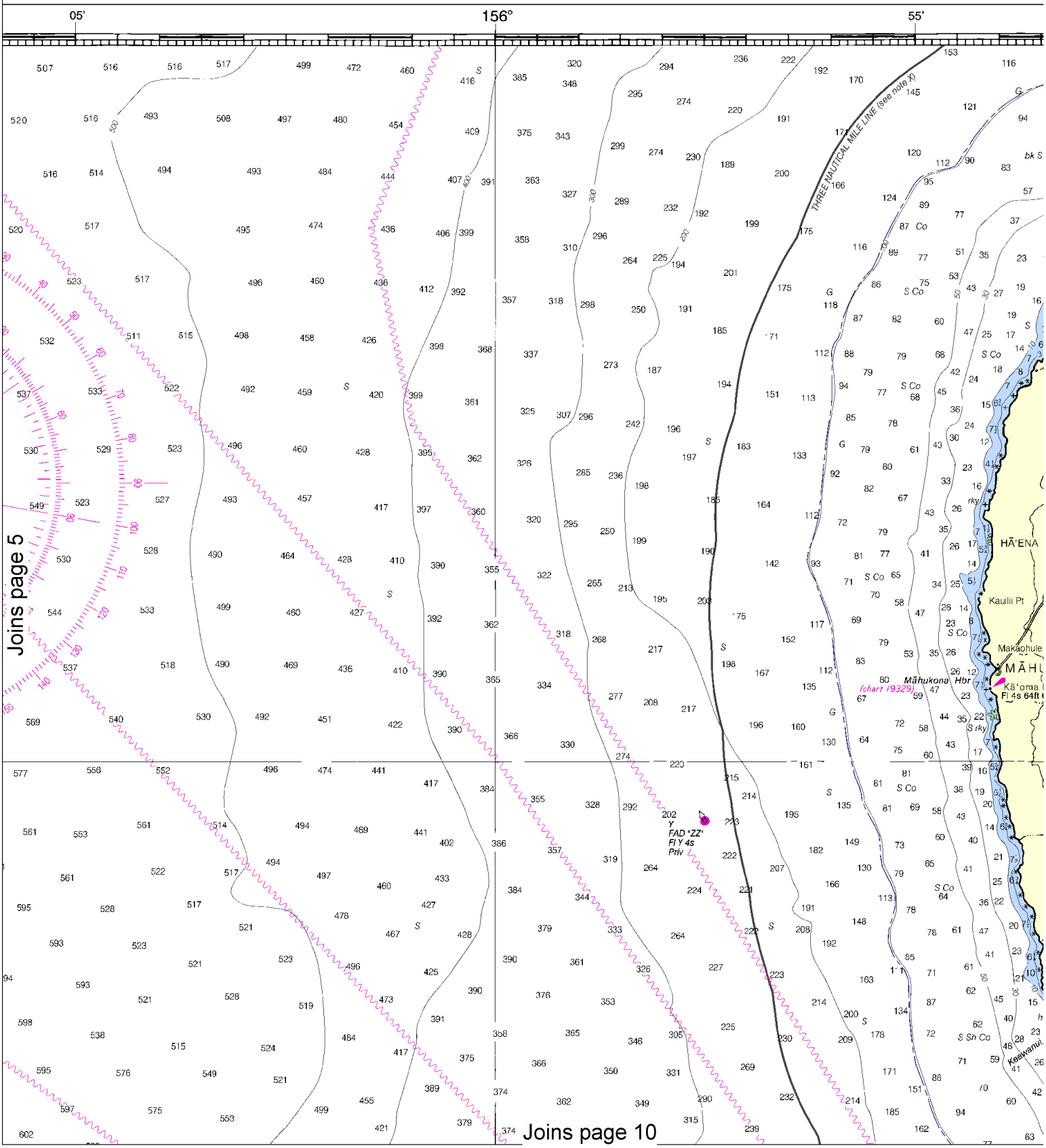
Nautical Miles

Yards



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 4140, 1st Ed., Apr. 1942 KAPF 2779



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

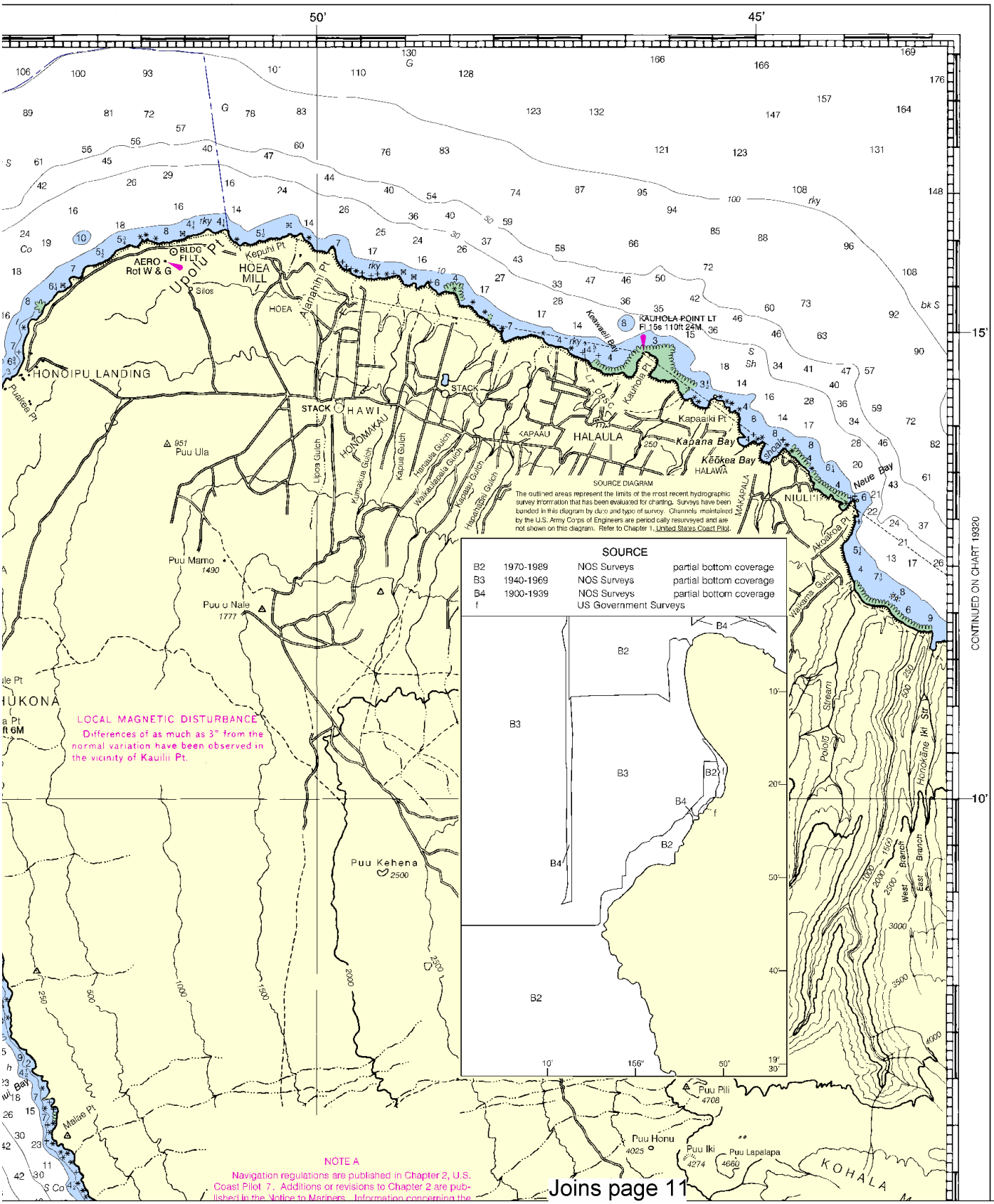
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

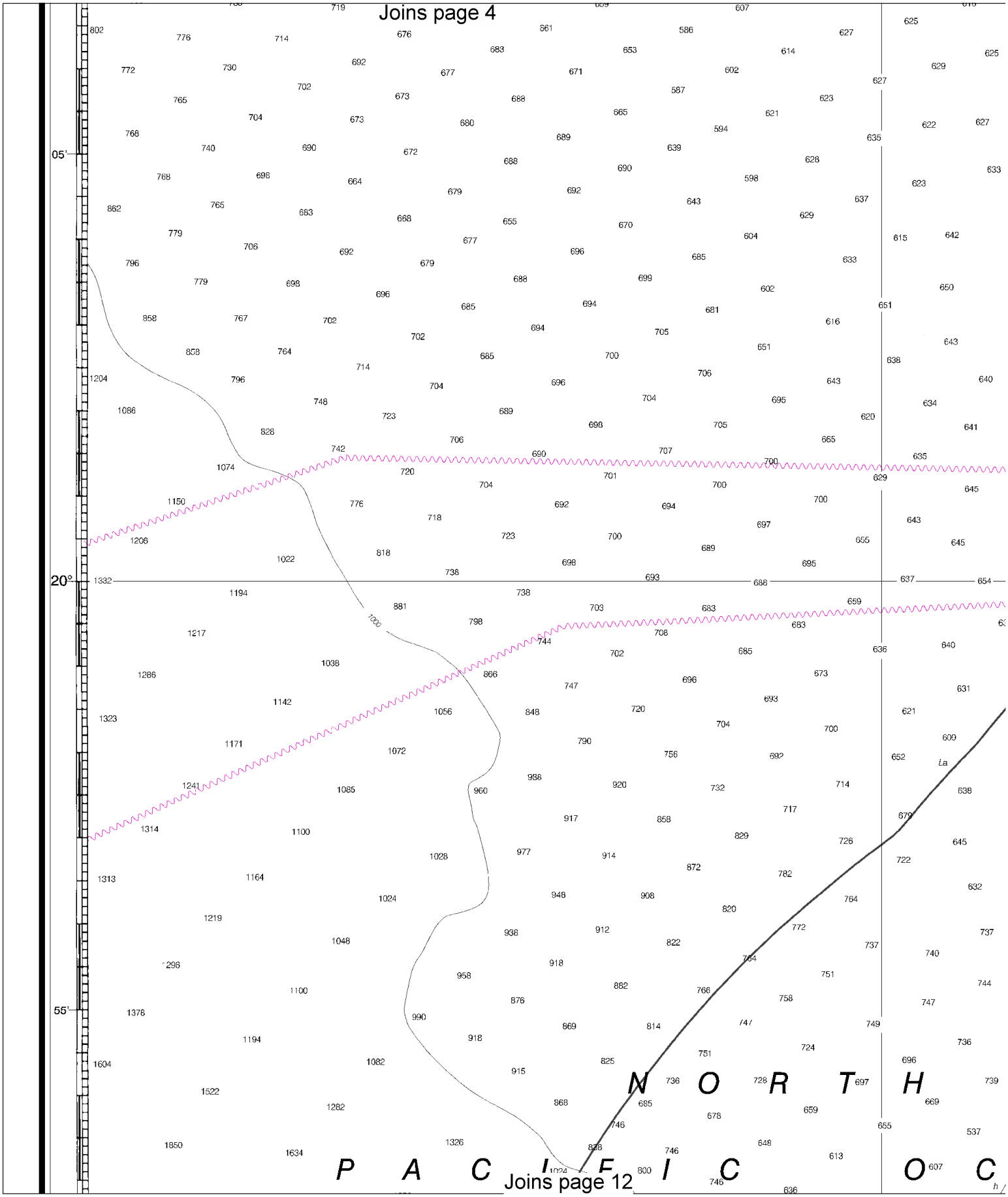
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

19327



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .



8

North

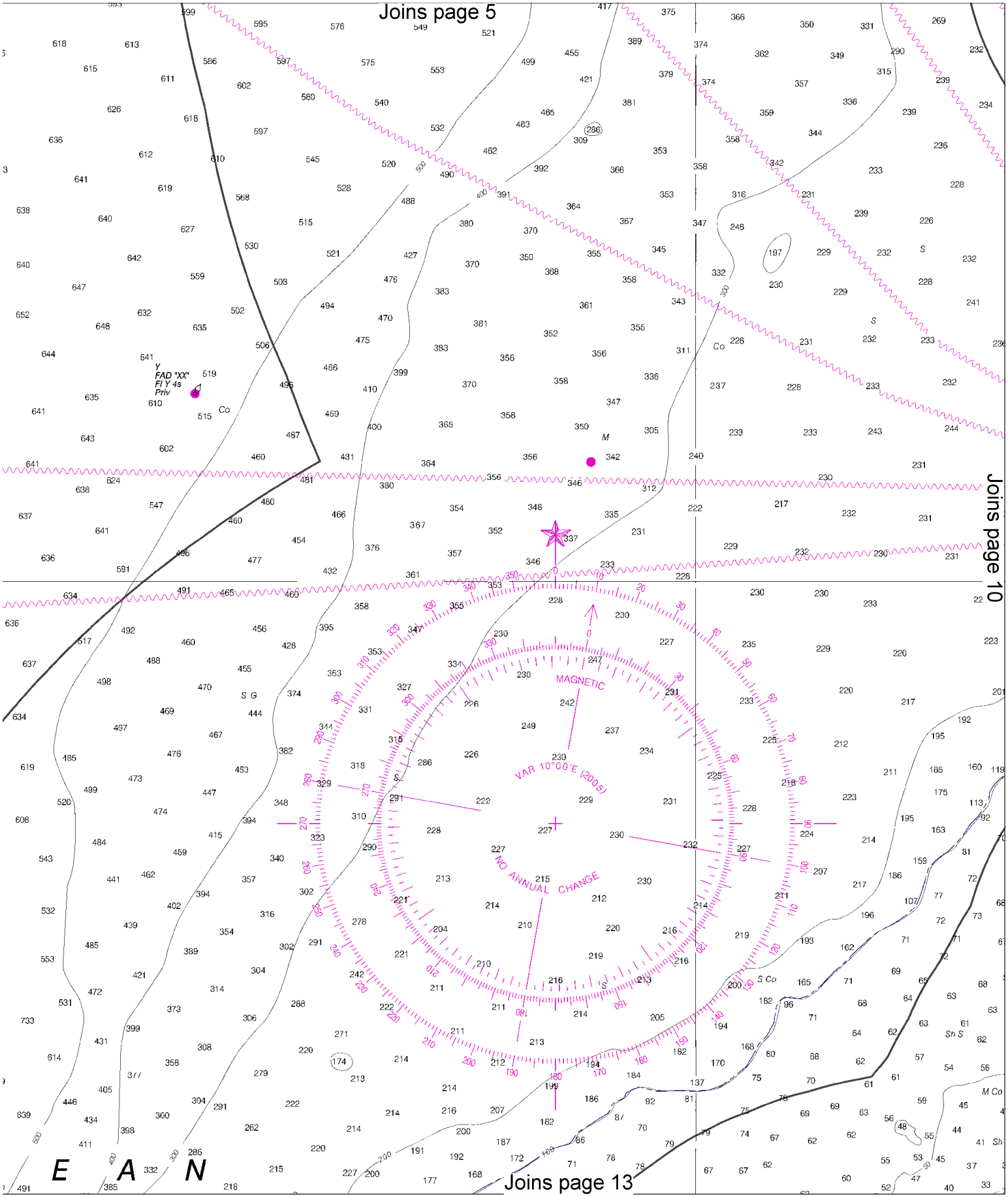
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000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MAGNETIC
VAR 10°00'E (2005)
NO ANNUAL CHANGE
FAD "XX"
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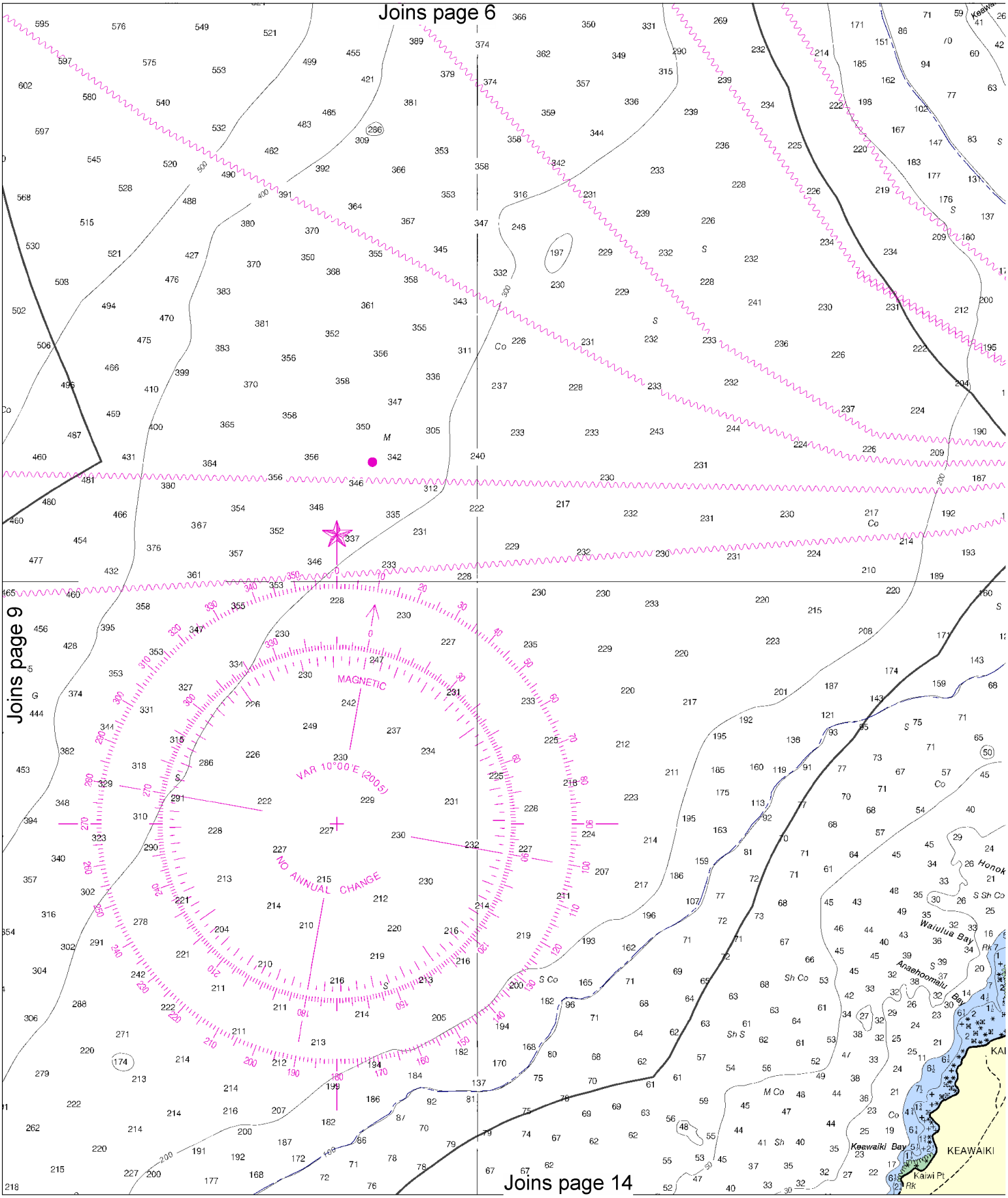
A
N



North

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Nautical Miles

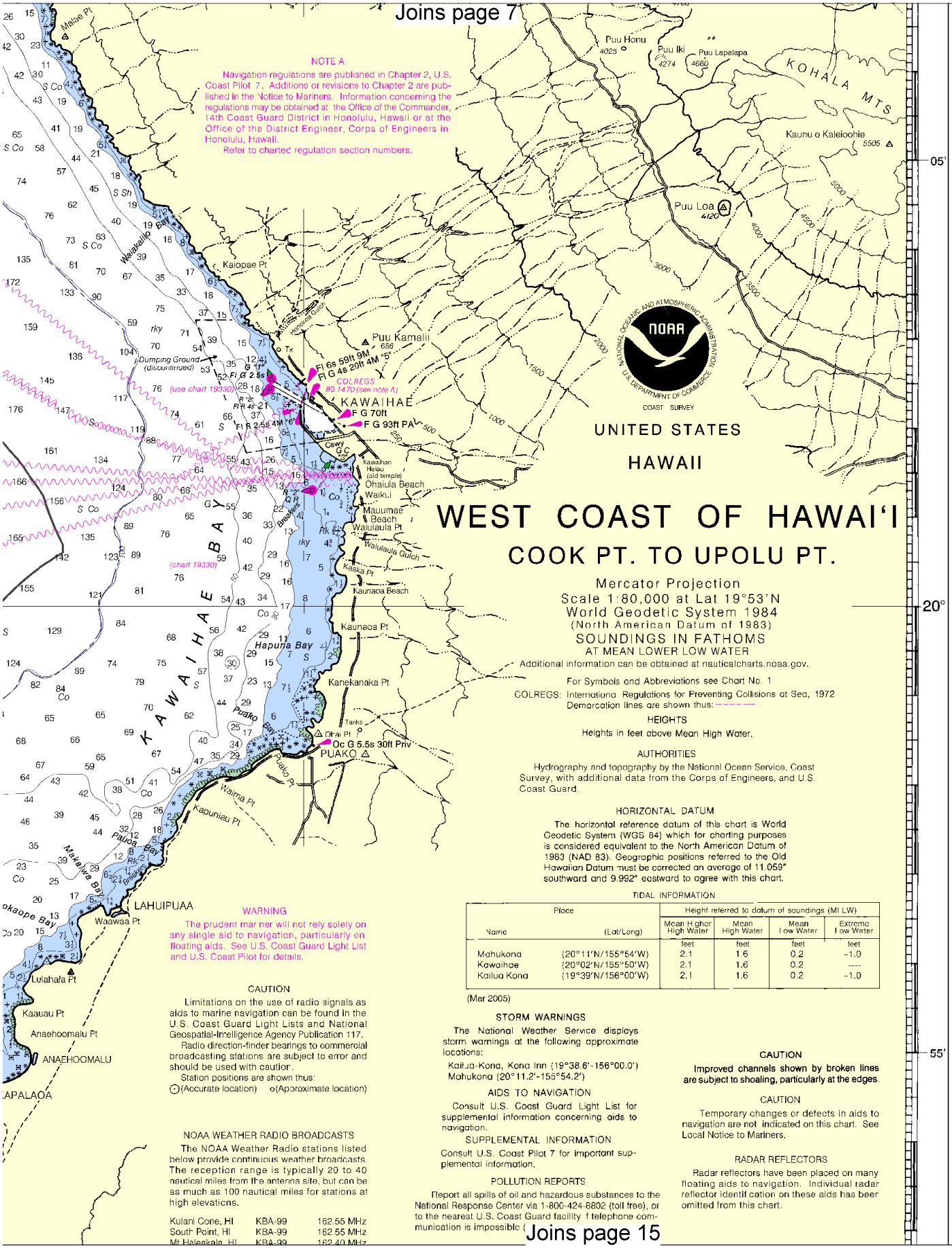
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.

Joins page 7



UNITED STATES

HAWAII

WEST COAST OF HAWAI'I

COOK PT. TO UPOLU PT.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 19°53'N
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

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(Mar 2005)

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WARNING

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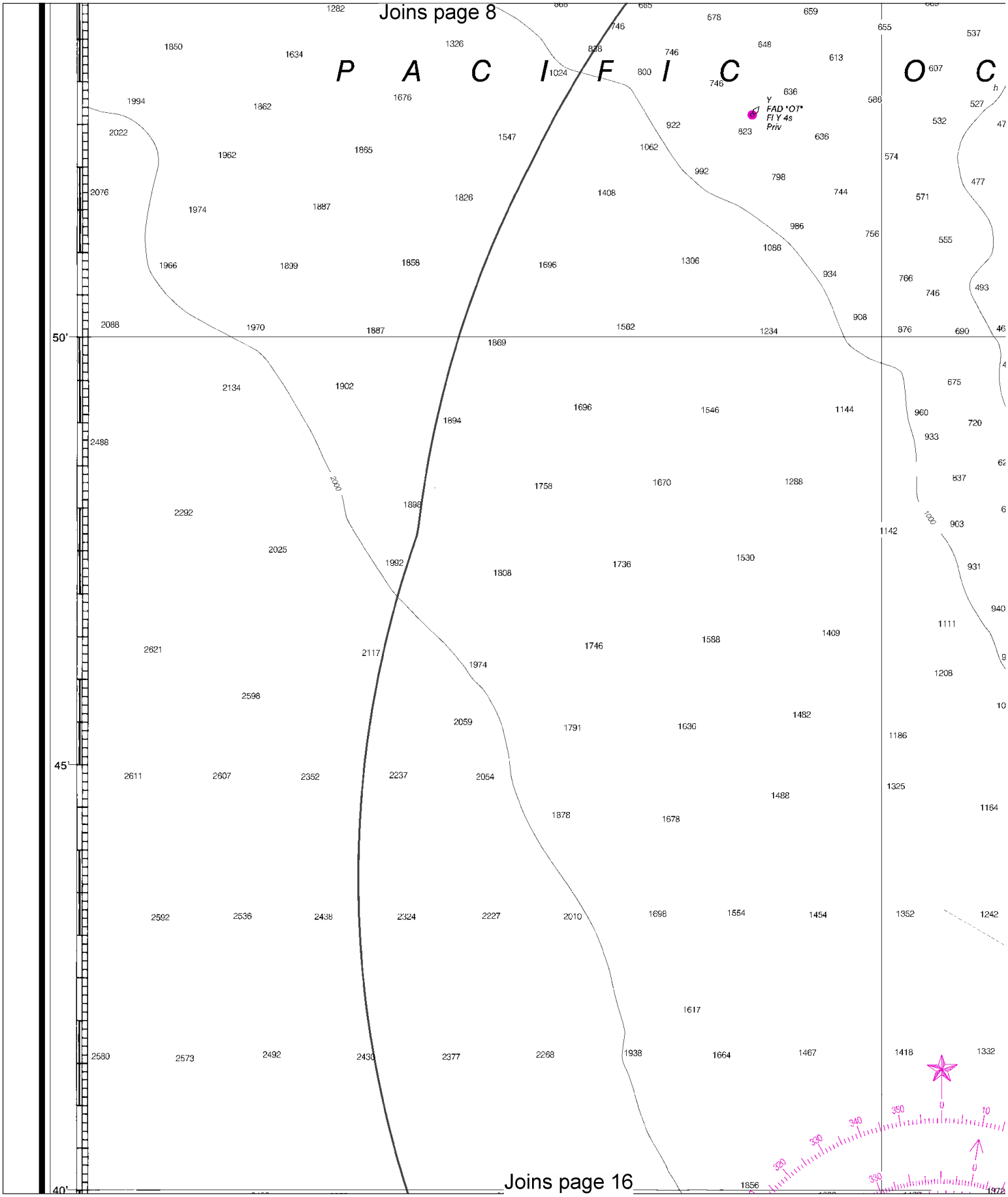
Joins page 15



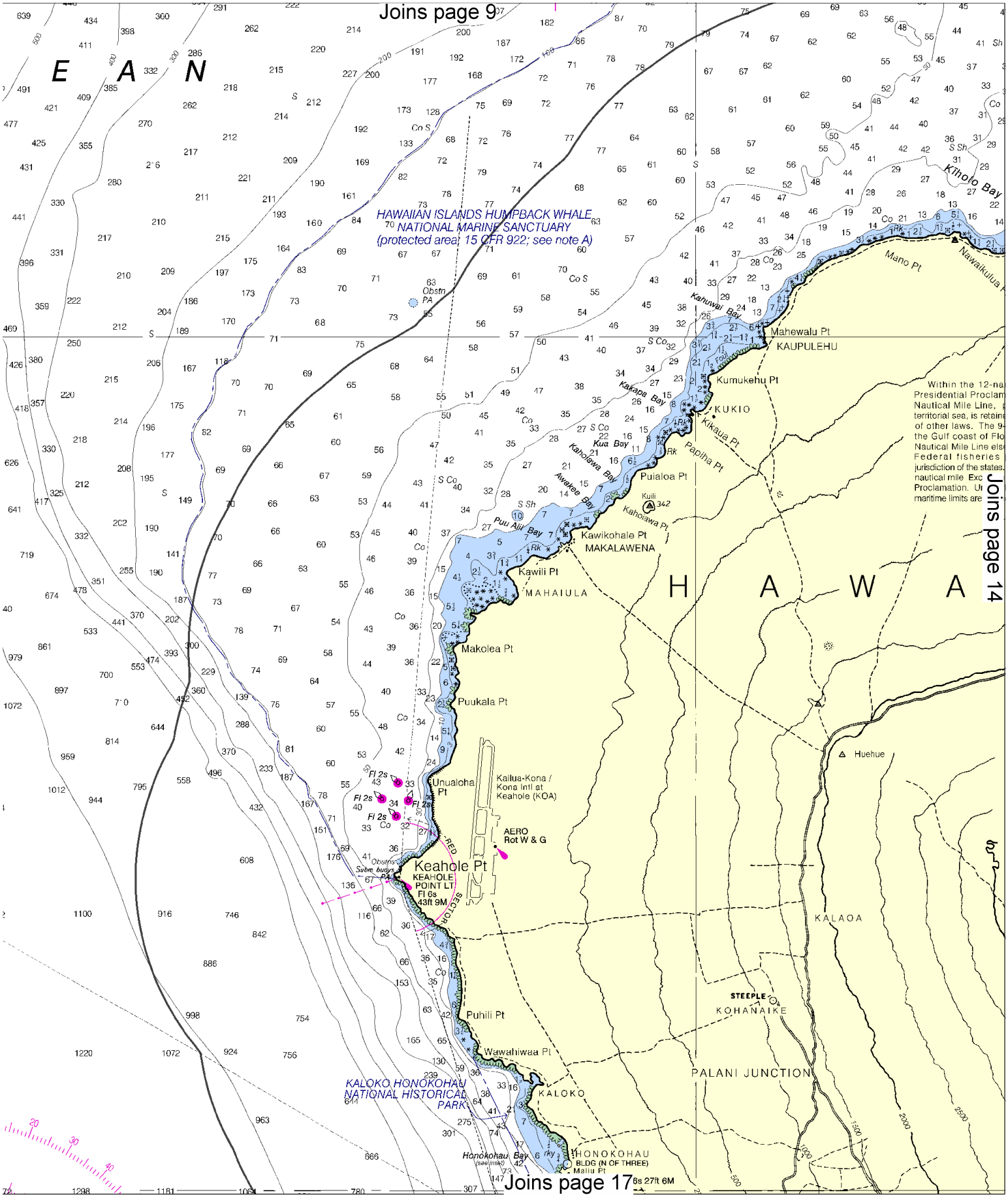
North

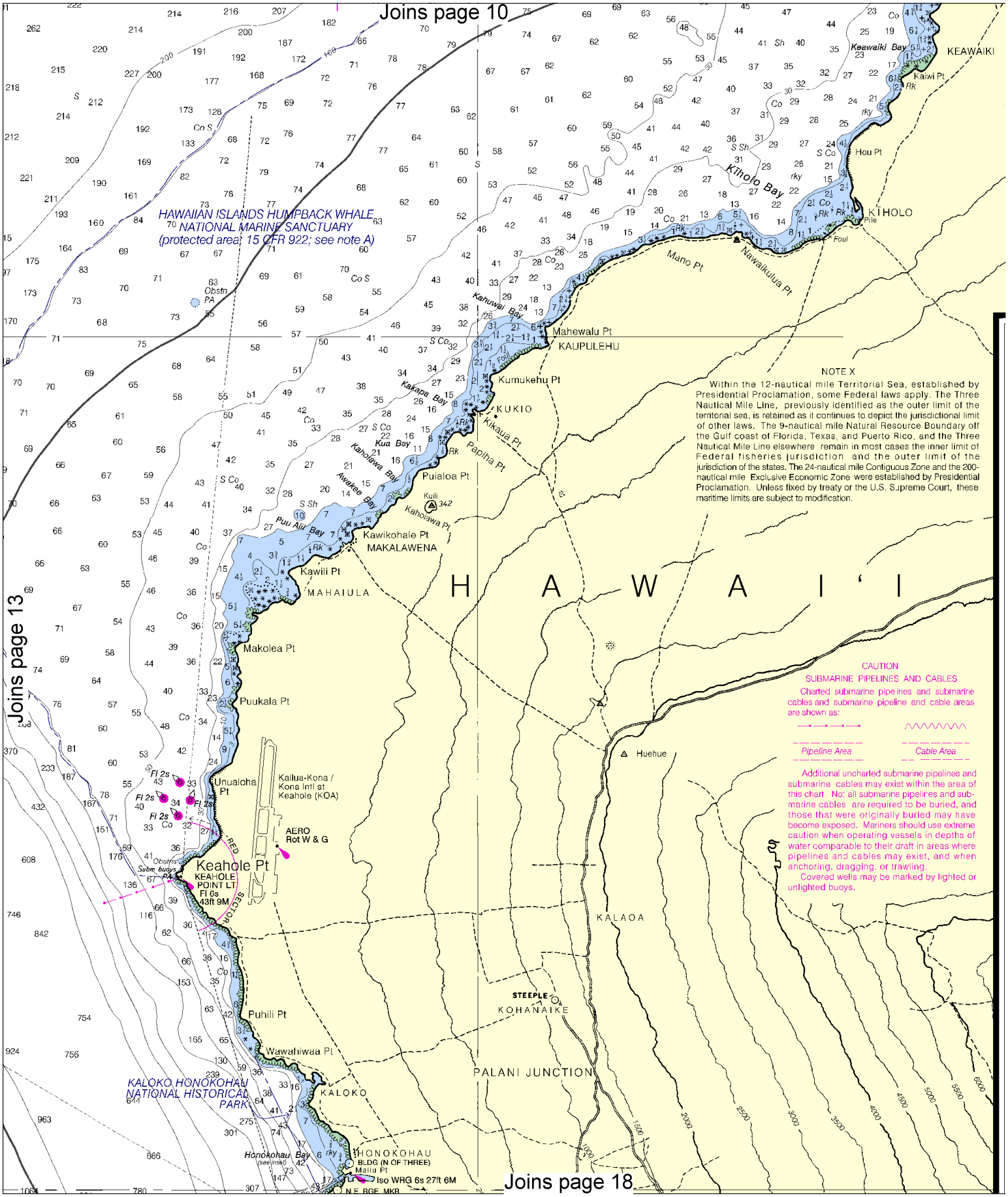
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles

Yards

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
E A N
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS HUMPBACK WHALE
NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
(protected area; 15 CFR 922; see note A)
Kiholo Bay
Mano Pt
Nawaikulua P
Kahuwai Bay
Mahewalu Pt
KAUPULEHU
Kumukehu Pt
KUKIO
Kikaua Pt
Papiha Pt
Kakapa Bay
Kaholawa Bay
Kua Bay
Awakee Bay
Puialoa Pt
Kuili
Kaholawa Pt
Puu Alii Bay
Kawikohale Pt
MAKALAWENA
Kawili Pt
MAHAIULA
H A W A
Makolea Pt
Puukala Pt
Unualoha Pt
Kailua-Kona / Kona Intl at Keahole (KOA)
AERO
Rot W & G
Keahole Pt
KEAHOLE POINT LT
Fl 6s
43ft 9M
Huehue
KALAOA
STEEPLE
KOHANAIKE
PALANI JUNCTION
Puhili Pt
Wawahiwaa Pt
KALOKO
KALOKO HONOKOHAU NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
Honokohau Bay
HONOKOHAU
BLDG (N OF THREE)
Mailu Pt
Joins page 17
Joins page 14



North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 11

The NOAA weather radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

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South Point, HI	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Mt Haleakala, HI	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

Pilot 7 for important supplementary information.

POLLUTION REPORTS

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RADAR REFLECTORS

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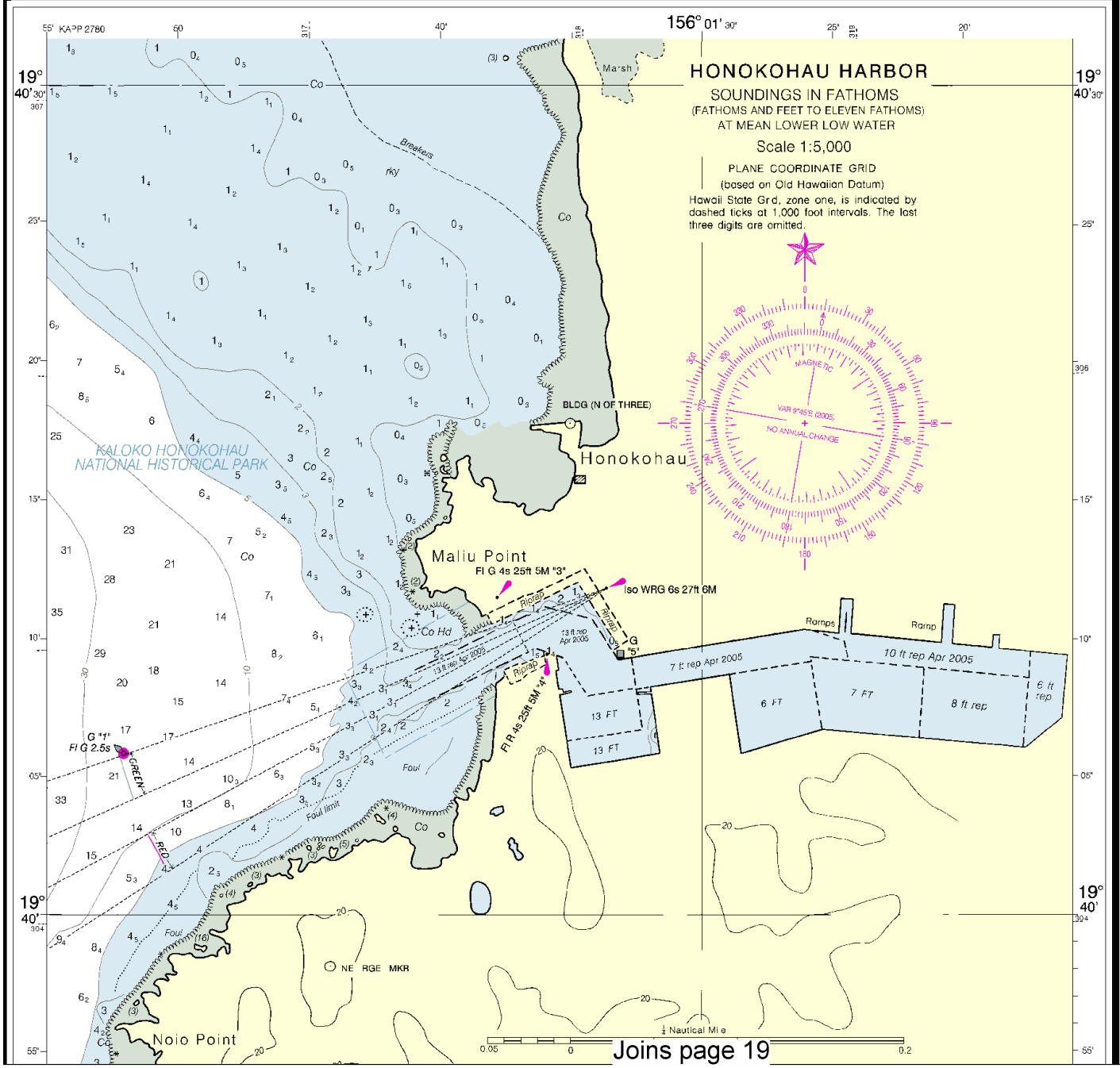
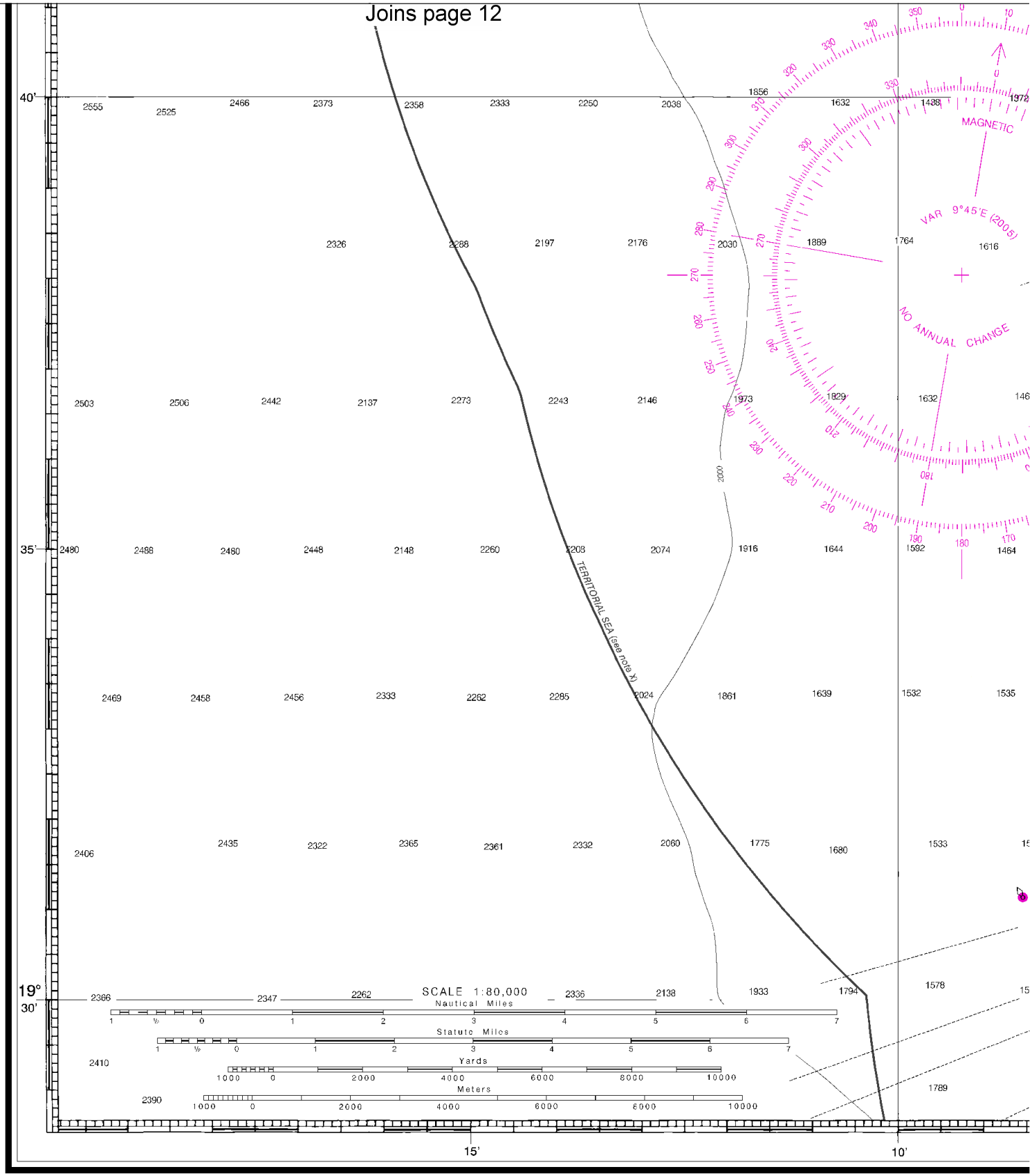
HAWAIIAN – ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English	Hawaiian	English
Akau	north	Kowa	channel, strait, sound
Awa	bay, cove	Lae	point, cape
Hana	bay	Lua	crater, pit
Heiau	place of worship, temple	Mauna	mountain, hill, peak
Hema	south	Moku	island, islet, rock
Hikina	east	Pali	cliff, peak, point
Hono	cove, bay	Pohaku	rock
Kai	sea	Puu	mountain, hill(s), peak
Komohana	west	Wai	water



Joins page 19



11th Ed., Jun./ 05 ■ Corrected through NM Jun. 18/05
Corrected through LNM Jun. 7/05

19327

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN

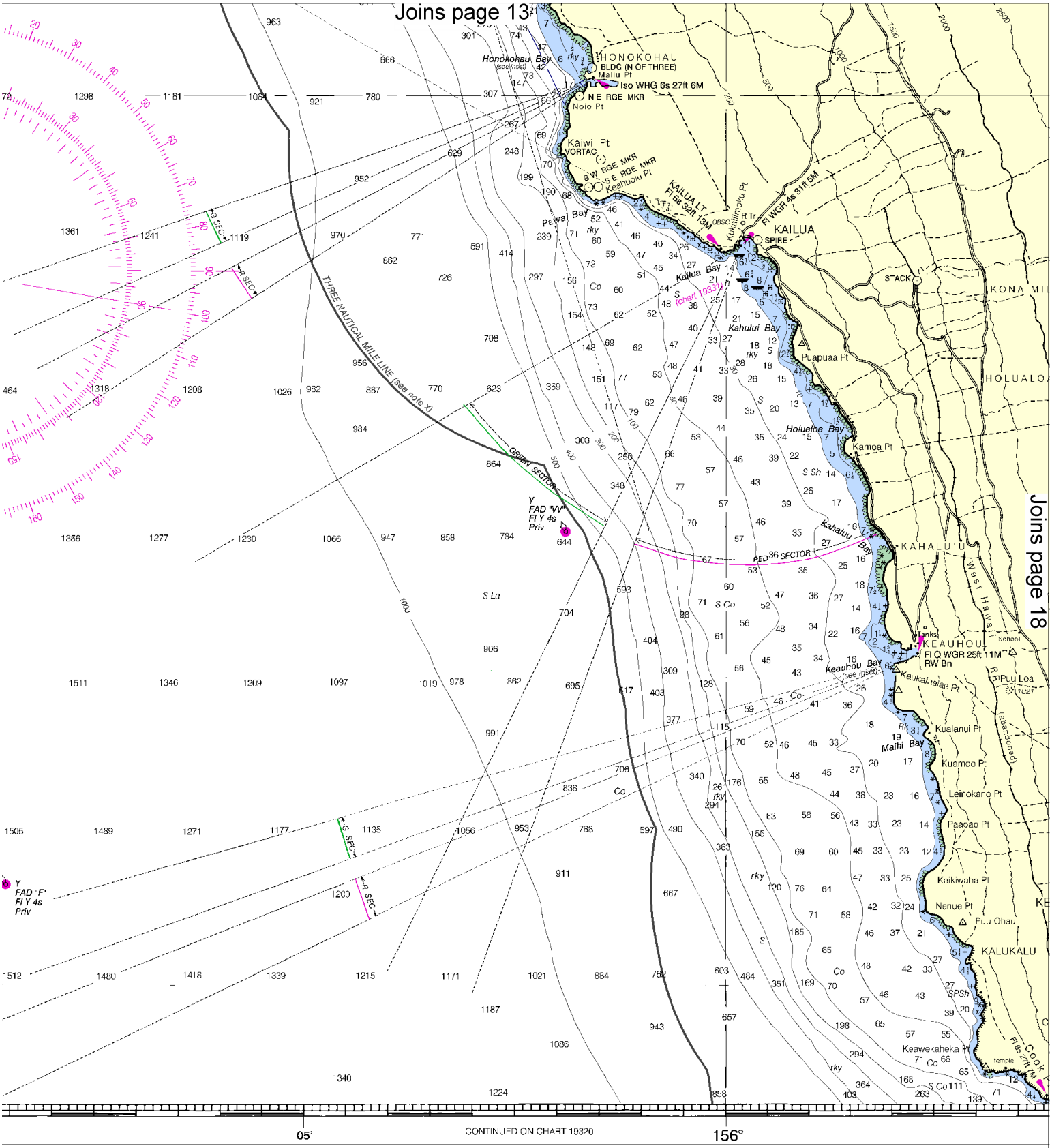
16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



FATHOMS

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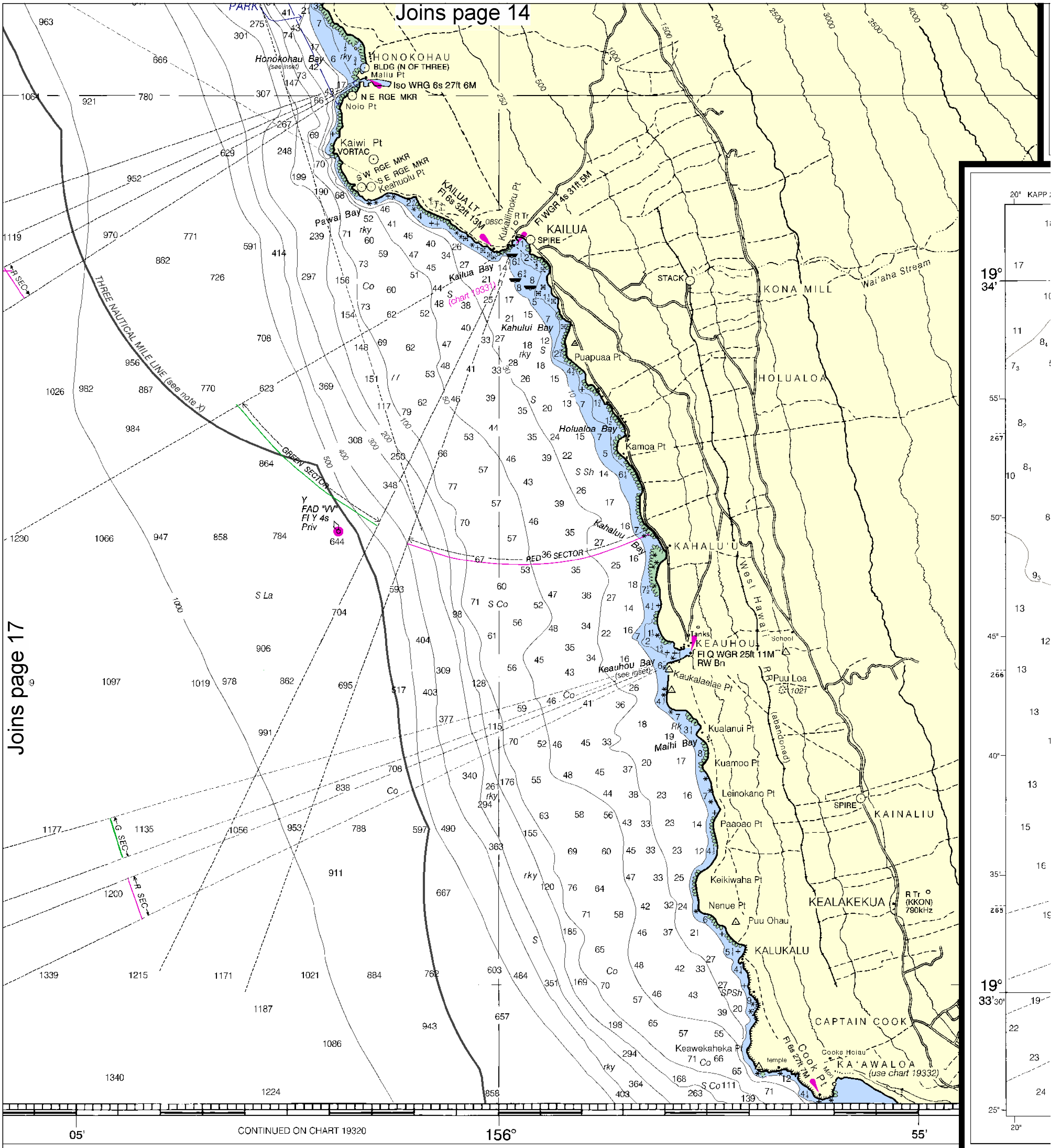
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3
FEET	6	12	18
METERS	1	2	3



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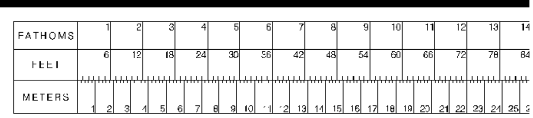
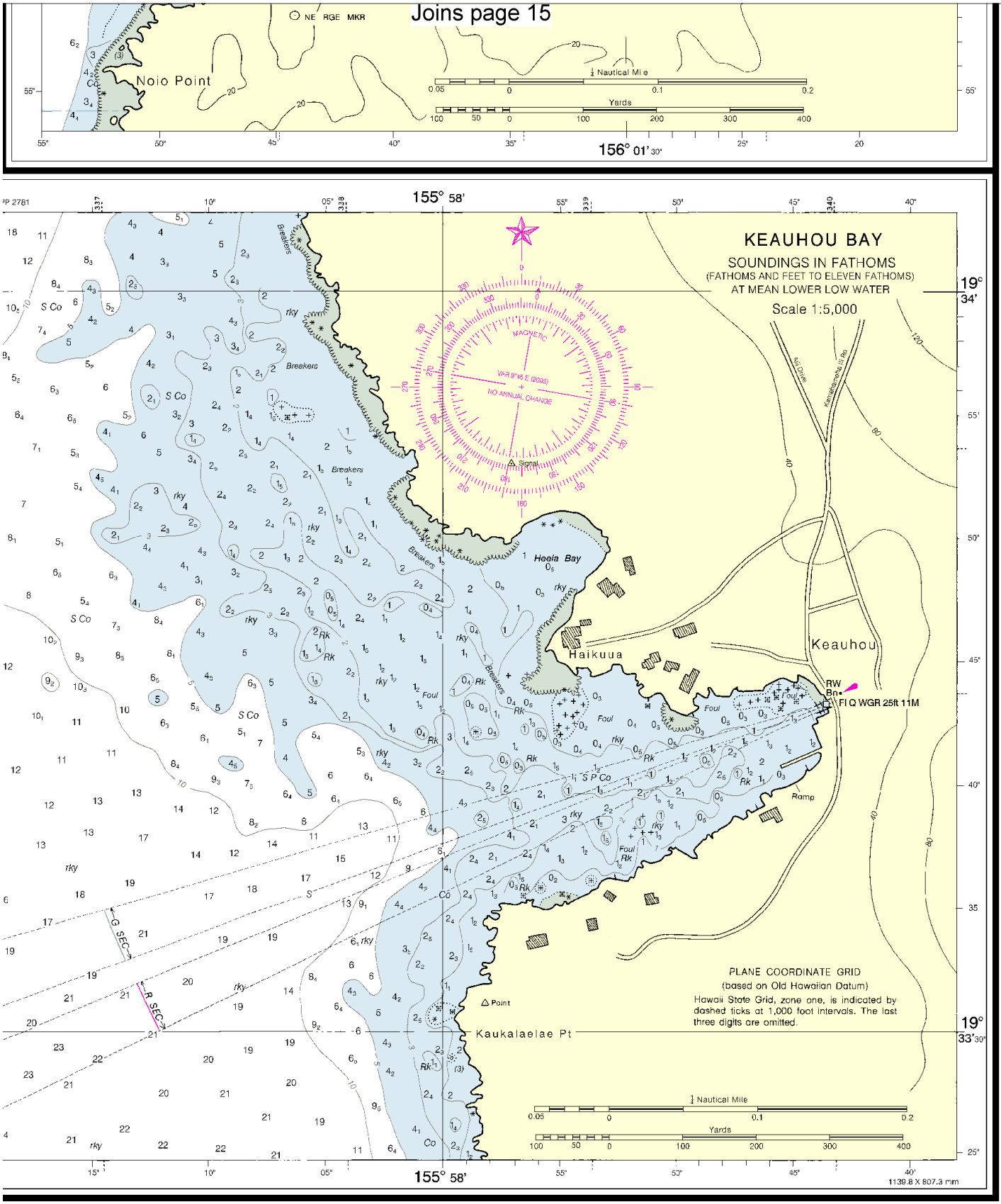
COAST SURVEY



Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

North



West Coast of Hawai'i, Cook Pt. to Upolu Pt.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS -- SCALE 1:80,000

19327

ED. NO. 11
NSN 7642014011680
NGA RFFFPFNCF NO. 19BCO19327

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.